

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hoover's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Management of the New York Criterion Comedy Company. "A Trip to Courtship."

Hoover's Theatre.

Dearbours street, corner of Monroe. Management of Dr. G. French's Opera Company. "La Marquise."

Hoover's Theatre.

Dearbours street, between Dearborn and State. Management of Mr. and Mrs. Moore Rankin. "The Danites."

Hoover's Theatre.

Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Management of Miss Anna Ward Tiffey. "The Child-Breaker."

Hoover's Music-Hall.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Entertained by Prof. Adams.

SOCETY MEETINGS.

LUMERMANN'S LODGE, NO. 70, A. F. & A. M.—A Special Communication from this Lodge will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of members. All members are requested to be present. Visitors are always welcome.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 61, A. F. & A. M.—Special Convocation this Friday afternoon and evening at 4 and 8 o'clock. Work on the Royal Arch Degree, and the Consecration of the Chapter.

CHAS. S. WRIGHT, Sec.

WAUGHANIA LODGE NO. 161, A. F. & A. M.—Special Meeting this Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the Royal Arch Degree.

J. S. CHURCH, Sec.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

EULOGIES upon the late Senator Houston, of Alabama, were delivered in the Senate yesterday.

THE Lehigh and Schuykill Coal Exchanges have agreed to advance the price of lump, steam-coal, and broken coal 25 cents per ton for March.

MESSRS. PARRELL and DILLON had an enthusiastic reception at Winona, Minn., yesterday. They spoke at Minneapolis and St. Paul last evening.

THE Rhode Island Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers and the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention will take place March 18.

UNASLEEPINGLY the head that wears the crown. An Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan has been arrested for entering into a conspiracy to assassinate his Royal master.

A new counterfeit \$10 Treasury note has been detected in Chicago, and the public should be on guard against it. Its peculiarities are described in our local columns this morning.

Two privates of her Majesty's Thirtieth-and-Bengal have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an attempt to blow up the St. Heller's Barracks, in the Island of Jersey.

THE cable announces that Prince Leopold, the plausibly-disposed son of Queen Victoria, will visit the Western States and Canada about April. It is thought he will spend a year in both countries.

TRIMBLE is believed to be at the bottom of the movement to secure the abolition of the two-thirds rule in the National Democratic Convention, and to be working privately to secure favorable action at the different State Conventions. Evidences accumulate that the old man is a candidate in downright earnest.

THE Louisiana Senate adopted a resolution yesterday suspending Senators Demas, Cahen, Simms, and Stewart, charged with contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial. The Sergeant-at-Arms has been ordered to keep the recalcitrant members in custody until further orders from the Senate.

THERE are indications that a vigorous anti-third-term demonstration among Missouri Republicans will soon be made, and some expectation is had that the delegation from that State at Chicago will oppose the nomination of Grant. A meeting of anti-third-term men to-morrow night in St. Louis, whereas measures will be taken to some active work to prevent the vote of Missouri from being cast for Grant in the National Convention.

For the offense of declaring a preference for the nomination of Gen. Grant, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, Robert T. Smith, the Collector of Customs at Mobile, has been asked by Secretary Sherman to tender his resignation. It appears that no reason exists for this demand other than that Collector Smith does not favor the candidacy of Secretary Sherman. He declares he won't resign, and that Mr. Sherman is at liberty to remove him for that cause if he thinks proper.

A PARTY of Ute Indians, including among others, Capt. Jack, of the White River Ute, who fought against Thorburn, and who secured the capture of Douglas, the rafter of Mrs. M. M. M. and Mrs. T. Johnson and Thomas, White River Ute, who took part in the murders, arrived here yesterday, and left in the evening for Washington. Tim Johnson and Thomas were of the party, and will be imprisoned in Fortress Monroe to await a further disposition of their cases. Douglas was left in the Fort Leavenworth Prison. The other Indians are proceeding to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a treaty in regard to the surrender of their reservation. Gen. Wadsworth and Mr. M. M. were both of the opinion that the points in dispute will not be settled without another Indian war. In this case it might be well to hold Capt. Jack and his companions. The whole party seemed to have been pretty thoroughly

scared, and expected rather rough treatment at every station passed. They may have had more to do with the murders at the Agency than they would like to have proved against them.

DR. BRANDRETH, who lately died at his home in Sing Sing, N. Y., left a very large fortune, but when it is divided between his wife, his seven daughters, and his six sons, the share of each will not be so considerable after all. The Brandreth House, on Broadway, valued at \$400,000, is bequeathed to the daughters; the remainder of his property, consisting of real estate, trade-marks, and stocks, goes to his sons, subject to a payment of \$10,000 per month to his widow, who also retains the Sing Sing homestead.

A NEW installment of peppy correspondence on the subject of the quarrel between Gen. W. T. Sherman and Gen. H. V. Boynton is given in the Washington dispatches. Gen. Sherman writes that he holds himself in readiness to defend himself in any libel suit that may be brought, having already secured the legal services of Senator Matt H. Carpenter, but does not encourage the idea of a Military Court of Inquiry to try a question of a purely civil character. It is therefore to be presumed that this is about the last that will be heard of the unpleasantness.

A TERRIBLE state of misery and wretchedness prevails in the west of Ireland, particularly in Galway County and the islands along the coast. The people are reported as naked and starving, and are dependent for their food on a species of seaweed which grows along the coast. The Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee is reported as having \$15,000 on hand, and the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee as having \$165,000. Surely there is something wrong when the people are starving while these Committees hold back the funds contributed for their relief.

Some of the Democratic statesmen and capitalists who went down to Washington to represent their Constituents for Chicago have found their way back home in a mournful and melancholy frame of mind. The trouble seems to have been, as they look at it, that Chicago arrived on the ground too late, and found that Cincinnati had been putting in some effective work which could not be overcome. Then, too, Tilden went back on Chicago, and, rather than be the means of stirring up any new strife in the ranks of the Democracy, our local statesmen and capitalists gave up the fight and went their ways.

A CERTAIN element of the ex-Union soldiers in Chicago have banded together for the purpose of helping along the passage of Weaver's monster in the form of a bill to pay all soldiers and sailors the difference in value of the money they received as pay in the army and of gold at the time the greenbacks were disbursed to them, with 6 per cent interest compounded semi-annually. The men who have signed their approval of this wild scheme do not comprise above the hundredth part of the Union veterans of Chicago, who are, with these few exceptions, wholly opposed to the Weaver bill.

THE Riddleberger Debt bill came up for action in the Virginia House of Delegates yesterday. Mr. Hamilton introduced a substitute providing that the principal of the State debt be remitted at 3 per cent in the McCullum bill, \$80,000,000; that the interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent per annum be paid, and that the new bonds issued in accordance with the substitute be exempt from taxation, except for school purposes. The substitute also provides that should the Council of foreign bondholders and the Funding Association of the United States accept the terms of the act before June 1, 1860, they shall be authorized to do the funding, or, in case of the third-term idea without incurring the danger of losing votes enough to make Democratic success in that State certain. This danger does not exist in any other case. Washburne would probably poll a much larger vote in Indiana than any other candidate could, because of the powerful German support he would attract to his side; Blaine would undoubtedly poll the full Republican vote; and if Grant is nominated the Hoosier Republicans will do the best they can for the ticket. There is strong faith in Indiana that Blaine can carry the State, and a moral certainty that Washburne would sweep it if the Convention placed him on the track.

THE Convention retained their right to appoint their own anti-third-term delegates to Chicago. When this had been done the delegates representing anti-third-term districts were instructed to vote at Chicago for a third term along with those representing districts in favor of a third term. The New York delegation will thus come to Chicago apparently a unit, but really divided against itself. Thirty of the seventy delegates voting for a third term under compulsion will express their opposition thereto in every way except through their instructed votes. What respect can the New York delegation command at Chicago under these conditions? What moral influence can it hope to exert?

The one essential feature in this struggle over the third term which has been ignored by both Cameron and Conkling, and the New York Convention, is the rule adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856, which is binding upon the party until repealed, and which will have the force of precedent in making up the rules for the government of the Chicago Convention, provided that every delegate should vote individually according to his own preference or the sentiments of those who directly represent him. The Blaine men are nominally in the majority everywhere, but they took no advantage of their preponderating strength to crush out the minority. The delegation is of a character that is free to act at Chicago for the best interests of the Republican party. There were indications that Mr. Washburne can command even a larger Republican vote than Mr. Blaine in the State, and that the delegates are ready to agree upon him or any man who shall develop the strongest hold upon the people. The only stubbornness exhibited was in the uniform opposition to the third-term movement, and even that sentiment was not manifested in an offensive or injurious manner.

The popular sentiment of Indiana is entitled to the most respectful consideration in the Republican Convention. Indiana is a doubtful State as well as New York. It is the one State—the only State—to which the Republicans can turn in case the loss of New York be threatened. If the Republican sentiment of Indiana be adverse to the third-term movement, as the action of the District Conventions certainly indicates, then the National Convention cannot commit itself to the third-term idea without incurring the danger of losing votes enough to make Democratic success in that State certain. This danger does not exist in any other case. Under the peculiar conditions in which the bill matured by the Committee of Ways and Means was not manifested, and even that sentiment was not manifested in an offensive or injurious manner.

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